FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1841. [NO. 1265.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

Just Received on Consignment,

24 BBLS. New Orleans SUGAR,
12 eighth and 2 quarter bbls. No. 1 Mackerel.
For sale by
SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST.
August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

COTTON GINS.

I HAVE a few COTTON GINS unsold at Hall & Johnson's, Fayetteville. They will be sold at reduced prices, at 6 months credit. A liberal discount will be made for cash.

JOHN W. POWELL.
August 18, 1841. 61-3m

N. Carolinian will please copy.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Carthage, August 15, 1841.

To the Officers Commanding the Regiments composing the 4th Brigade, 2d Division of the North Carolina Militia:

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at the times and places hereinafter specified, with the Regiments under your respective commands, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection, viz:

The 5th Regiment at Whiteville, Columbus county, on Friday, 15th October next.

The 1st at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on Saturday 16th October.

The 2d at Clinton, on Monday, 18th October.

The 3d at Fayetteville, on Wednesday, 20th Oct.

The 4th at Barksdale's, Cumberland, on Thursday, 21st October.

The 6th at Carthage, on Saturday, 23d October.

The Review will take place precisely at 12 o'clock, noon, and the inspection immediately after.

By order of Brigadier General.
W. D. DOWD.
COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
Brigade Inspector.
August 21, 1841. 64-t30Oct.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of G. W. & W. Draughon is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern, are requested to present them to Walter Draughon, who alone is authorized to settle the same; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment to him *immediately*, or they will be waited on by an officer.

G. W. DRAUGHON.
WALTER DRAUGHON.
August 17, 1841. 63-3w

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County — one known for many years as the Plantation whereon I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The other tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the best quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.
Moore County, August 23, 1841. 64-2w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from trading for a note of hand given by me to Jethro Back for Twenty Dollars, dated about the 1st of April last, and due 25th December next, said note having been fraudulently obtained. I am determined not to pay it.

REUBEN SHEPHERD.
Johnston Co., N. C., Aug. 17, 1841. 64-3wpd

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf

☞ I will give $25 for legal proof of the conviction of the villain aiding and harboring the above runaway Slave.

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

NEW GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

I HAVE just received from New York, my Fall Supply of GOODS. Having selected them with great care, I am enabled to sell on the most reasonable terms. MY STOCK IS ALL FRESH; consisting of—

Fine and superfine blue and black CLOTHS,	
Invisible green and wool-dyed	ditto,
Cadet and steel-mixed	ditto,
Double milled invisible green	ditto,
Double milled drab	ditto,
Double milled mixed	ditto,
CASSIMERES, a good assortment,	
Black Silk Velvet, best quality; Trimmings, &c.	

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
August 17, 1841. 63-4w

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at my old Stand near the Methodist Church, where those who may favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done neatly and fashionably. A. G.

☞ The Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, for the County of Cumberland, are requested to meet at the Court House on Wednesday the 8th September, at 11 o'clock.— The delinquent School Committees are also requested to report the number and names of the children in their districts, before that day.

HENRY ELIOT, *Cl'k.*
August 16, 1841. 63t

Just Received per Cotton Plant,

50 KEGS ASSORTED NAILS. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
August 4, 1841. 61-tf

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.
Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

VALUABLE CHATHAM PROPERTY, FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, on Tuesday, the 14th day of September next, the Property of the Subscriber, viz:

That large and commodious Dwelling House built in 1837, well constructed, situated in a fine grove, about half a mile from the village of Pittsborough, having a commanding view of the same and the surrounding country, with all the necessary outbuildings, a pump of excellent water, a spacious garden, 2 orchards of choice fruit Trees, and about 7 acres of land attached.

All the Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also a number of valuable young Negroes, one of them an excellent cook.

Also, a valuable Farm, in a high state of cultivation, about 2 miles from Pittsborough, on the Chapel Hill road, containing 200 acres, about 75 of which are in woods, 10 in meadow, well set with herds grass; a good stock Farm.

Also, all the Stock, Farming Implements, Crops, &c. &c., consisting in part of Corn, Oats, Peas, Hay, Fodder, &c. &c.

2 four horse wagons, 1 one horse wagon, 1 cart, 1 large barouche, harness of every description, a portable horse power for driving different machines, a pair of iron grey horses, well broke to any kind of harness, perfectly gentle, about 5 feet high, and 4 years old this next spring; 1 horse, 1 mule, several good cows, half Ayrshire heifers, hogs of the improved Berkshire and some Bedford and ship breed, a half blood Ayrshire bull, he is beautifully spotted red and white, 18 months old; a number of Ploughs &c. &c.

Conditions of sale 6 months credit, notes with approved security. Persons wishing to view the property previous to the day of sale, can do so at any time.

In case of rain, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

HENRY A. LONDON.
Pittsborough, August 13, 1841. 63-ts.

The Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder will insert the above till day of sale.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1841.

Thomas J. Robeson *vs.* Gerard J. Smith and William Campbell.

ATTACHMENT, levied on all the interest of Gerard J. Smith in 8?1 acres of Land, near Averasborough, joining the lands of John McNeill and John C. Williams.

ON motion, Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the Defendants to appear at the next term of our Superior Court of Law, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and replevy or plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the land levied on condemned for the Plaintiff's use, &c.

Witness, Duncan Granger Mac Rae, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1841, and in the 65th year of American Independence.

[63] D. G. MAC RAE, C. S. C.

Pr. adv. $2 60.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1841.

Bright Williams, Adm'r of Caleb Stevens,
vs.
Lewis C. Thompson, Adm'r of Jordan Thompson.

[SCIRE FACIAS.]
SAME *vs.* SAME.
SAME *vs.* SAME.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Thompson, Wiley Thompson, Alexander Townsend and wife Levina, Elias Townsend and wife Beda, are not inhabitants of this State: It is, therefore, Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said James Thompson, Wiley Thompson, Alexander Townsend and wife Levina Elias Townsend and wife Beda, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the Lands of the said Jordan Thompson, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Absalom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1841, and in the 65th year of American Independence.

[63] ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., Clerk.

LOOK AT THIS!

☞ THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the first day of September, and terminate on the fourth of July following.

The schools of the University, with their respective Professors, are:

1. Ancient Languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Modern Languages—Dr. Charles Kraitsir.
3. Mathematics—Mr. J. J. Sylvester.
4. Natural Philosophy—Mr. Wm. B. Rogers.
5. Civil Engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
6. Chemistry and Materia Medica—Dr. John P. Emmet.
7. Medicine—Dr. Henry Howard.
8. Anatomy and Surgery—Dr. James L. Cabell.
9. Moral Philosophy—Mr. George Tucker.
10. Law—Judge Henry St. George Tucker.

In the department of Mathematics is included Mixed Mathematics; in that of Engineering, Mineralogy and Geology; in that of Moral Philosophy, Belles Lettres, Logic and Political Economy; and in that of Law, besides Municipal Law in all its branches, the Law of Nature and Nations, the Science of Government and Constitutional Law.

To be admitted into this institution, the applicant must be sixteen years of age, but the Faculty may dispense with this requisition in favor of one whose brother is a student.

Every student is free to attend the schools of his choice; but if he be under twenty-one years of age, he shall attend at least three, unless he be authorized by his parent or guardian in writing, or by the Faculty for good cause, to attend a less number.

It is required of students to wear on public occasions, &c., a prescribed uniform, consisting of cloth of a dark gray mixture, and they are prohibited from purchasing, while they remain students, any other than uniform clothes; but ordinarily, and about the University, they are allowed to wear any clothing which they may have brought with them.

The Faculty may allow any man of good moral character, above the age of twenty-three, to attend the lectures in any of the schools of the University and to reside out of the precincts, except from the regulations prescribed for the government of students, except those which enjoin respectful and orderly deportment.

By a resolution of the Faculty Ministers of the Gospel, and young men preparing for the Ministry, may attend any of the schools of the University, without the payment of fees to the Professors.

The expenses of the session of ten months are as follows:

Board, washing, lodging and attendance,	$125
Rent of dormitory $10; for half, when occupied by two,	8
Fuel and candles, estimated at	20
Fees, if only one Professor be attended, $50; if two, to each Professor $30; if more than two, to each $25—say	75
Total, exclusive of clothes, books and pocket money,	$243

In the School of Law there is an extra fee of $20, payable by students attending the senior class.

The allowance for clothes is limited by the enactments to $100; and for pocket money to $50.

Every student resident within the precincts must, on matriculation, deposite with the Patron all the money, drafts, &c., under his control, intended to defray his expenses while at the University, or on his return thence to his home; and the amount so deposited must be sufficient to pay his fees, dormitory rent, for use of library and public rooms, three month's board, and to purchase the text books, &c., he may want at the commencement. All funds subsequently received by him, for the purposes aforesaid, must also be deposited with the Patron, who has charge of his disbursements; and, upon all deposites, a charge of 2 per cent. commission is authorized.

The act of the Legislature, prohibiting merchants and others, under severe penalties, from crediting students, will be strictly enforced. The licence to contract debts, which the Chairman of the Faculty is authorized to grant, is confined (except where the parent or guardian shall otherwise, in writing, request) to cases of urgent necessity; and these, it is hoped, that parents and guardians will, as far as possible, prevent from arising, by the timely supply of the requisite funds.

Religious services are performed at the University every Sunday by the Chaplain, who is appointed in turn from the four principal denominations in the State.

Text books in all the schools can be had at the University upon reasonable terms.

W. H. WOODLEY,
Proctor and Patron U. of Va.
July 13, 1841. 61-5w

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this department of the University commence with the general course, on the 1st of September, and terminate on the 4th of July ensuing.

The great length of the session, compared with other medical institutions, is more than equivalent to *two* of their *sessions*, and enables *two* Professors to perform *all* the duties usually assigned to *six*. The plan of instruction is by *daily examinations* and *lectures*, and is so arranged as to allow the student to *commence*, as well as to *complete* his medical studies in this institution,—thus combining *all* the advantage of *private pupilage*, with public lectures. The *great utility* of this plan has been fully tested by the education of more than six hundred medical students.

The entire cost for the session of *ten* months is $218, including fees to Professors, board, lodging, washing and servant's attendance, fuel and lights, use of public rooms, dissecting fee and cost of subjects. The Professors are:

Henry Howard, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Med. Jurisprudence.

John P. Emmet, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Materia Medica.

James L. Cabell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery.

W. H. WOODLEY, *Proctor U. of Va.*
July 13, 1841. 61-5w

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
August 17, 1841. 63-tf.

FOR SALE.

1,000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
1500 bushels Alum, do.
125 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 do. old Java do.
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and St. Croix do.
20 hhds. MOLASSES,
50 pieces Cotton BAGGING,
500 lbs. TWINE,
75 coils Bale ROPE,
15 tons Swedes IRON,
5 do. English do.
10 bbls. Tanners' OIL,
125 kegs NAILS,
2000 lbs. Loaf, Lump, and double refined SUGARS,
125 kegs White LEAD,
10 crates CROCKERY,
3 tons CASTINGS,
200 lbs. Spanish INDIGO,
2000 lbs. bar LEAD and SHOT,
100 reams Straw wrapping PAPER,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Salts, Saleratus, Copperas, Imperial Gunpowder, Hyson and Black Teas, dry White Lead, Red Lead, Axes, Trace Chains, Cotton Cards, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. LUTTERLOH,
Exchange Square.
August 18, 1841. 63-3w

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Strangury! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
May 5, 1841. 52tf

Moffat's Vegetable LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

A Large Life Preserver.—The U. S. ship Delaware has on board among other articles worthy of note, ten very long and large *life preservers*, each capable of sustaining in the water more than fifty men, and the whole made to be lashed together in the form of a raft, so that, should the ship founder, the crew may all be rescued from drowning at the time, and should other circumstances be favorable may all save their lives. This, we believe, is quite a modern improvement.—*N. Y. Times.*

POETRY.

Mr. Hale: Will you please give the following lines a corner in your paper, and oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

THE MESSENGER BIRD.

Thou art come from the spirit's land my bird,
Thou art come from the spirit's land;
Through the pine tree grove let thy voice be heard,
And tell of the shadowy band.

We know that the bowers are green and fair,
In the lights of that sunny shore;
And we know the friends we lost are there;
They are there, and we weep no more.

And we know they will not be lured to earth,
From the land of deathless flowers,
By the feast, or dance, or the songs of mirth,
Though their hearts were once with ours.

Though they sat with us by the night fire's blaze,
And bent with us the bow,
And heard the tales of our father's days,
Which are told to others now.

But tell us, thou bird of the solemn strain,
Can those who *have loved* forget?
We call, and they answer not again—
Do they love! Do they love us yet?

Doth the warrior think of his brother there?
Or the father of his child?
And the chief of those who were wont to share
His wanderings through the wild?

We call far through the silent night,
And they speak not from cave or hill;
We know, thou bird, their land is *bright*,
But say, do they love us still?

ANOTHER DREADFUL CALAMITY.

Thirty Persons Killed.—At about 10 o'clock on Friday night, a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop at Syracuse, N. Y., on the west side of the Oswego Canal, at a distance of perhaps 160 yards from its junction with the Erie Canal, and from the combustible nature of the materials the fire spread rapidly. During the progress of the flames, a barrel of gunpowder, which, unknown to any, unless it were the proprietor, had been recently stored upon the premises, ignited and exploded with terrible effect—instantly killing not less than thirty persons, and wounding from forty to fifty, many of them so badly as to leave no hope for their recovery. The extent of the calamity was not fully ascertained, as some persons were known to have been thrown into the Canal, and numbers were missing. When the cars left Syracuse on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, the citizens were engaged in letting the water out of the Oswego canal, in order to recover the bodies of those who had been thrown in it. A railroad car was despatched to Auburn for medical aid, as it was impossible for the physicians in Syracuse or in the neighborhood to attend to all the sufferers.

Five persons were found dead in Van Hoesen's blacksmith shop, whom it was impossible to recognize. From seven to ten more whites were blown entirely to pieces, and their remains can only be collected in fragments. Three or four blacks, names unknown, were also among the killed.

N. Y. Express.

Anecdote—Fact.—A very genteel, impudent looking young man, was seen to enter church in time of service—the congregation stared—he passed a few steps, and deliberately surveying the assembly, commenced a slow march up the broad aisle—not a pew opened—the audience were too busy for civility—he wheeled, and in the same manner performed a march, stepping as if to Roslin Castle, or the Dead March in Saul, and disappeared; a few moments after he re-entered with a huge block upon his shoulders, as heavy as he could well stagger under; his countenance was immovable—again the good people stared and half rose from their seats, with their books in their hands. At length he placed the block in the very centre of the principal passage, and seated himself upon it. Then, for the first time, the reproach was felt! Every pew door in the House was instantly flung open! But no—the stranger was a gentleman—he came not there for disturbance—he moved not, smiled not; but preserved the utmost decorum, until the service was concluded, when he deliberately shouldered the block, and to the same slow step bore it off and replaced it where he found it. The congregation is now the most polite and attentive to strangers of any in America.

A Gourmand in Ecstacy.—After the soup, we had what I do not hesitate to call the very best beefsteak I ever ate in my life. By the shade of Heliogabalus! as I write about it now, a week after I have eaten it, the old, rich, sweet, piquant, juicy taste comes smacking on my lips again; and I feel something of that exquisite sensation I then had. I am ashamed of the delight which the eating of that piece of meat caused me. G— and I had quarrelled about the soup (I said so, and don't wish to return to the subject;) but when we began on the steak we looked at each other and loved each other. We did not speak—our hearts were too full for that; but we took a bit, and laid down our forks, and looked at one another, and understood each other.

There were no two individuals on this wide earth—no two lovers billing in the shade—no mother clasping baby to her heart, more supremely happy than we. Every now and then we had a glass of honest firm, generous, Burgundy, that nobly supported the meat. As you may fancy, we did not leave a single morsel of the steak; but when it was done, we put bits of bread into the silver dish, and wistfully sopped up the gravy. I supposed I shall never in this world taste any thing so good again. But what then? What if I *did* like it excessively? Was my liking unjust or unmanly? Is my regret now puling or unworthy? No "*Laudo manentem!*" as Titmouse says. When it is eaten I resign myself, and can eat a two franc dinner at Richard's without ill-humor, and without a pang.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Americans in India.—The Mobile Journal publishes the following extract from a letter from a native of one of the cotton growing States, who is now in India under a contract with the government, or a company who are making an attempt to improve the culture of cotton in that country. The letter contains information which is curious, and deserving of attention from the authenticity of the same.

CALPEE, May 10th, 1841.

I am now about six hundred miles from Calcutta, in the District of Bundlecund, and have commenced business after a sort of fashion. As to labor, I can get plenty, such as it is; one of our negroes will do more work than five of the natives. They are something like our Choctaw Indians at home, only much inferior in strength, courage and energy.

There is no forest for them to roam in here, as the Choctaws have, and they are therefore compelled to make a living such as it is, by labor, and the rent to the Government eats out the profit of all they do cultivate. The land here all belongs to government, and the natives have to pay rent for using it. The rent is from three to nine rupees per Begha, according to situation; the nearer a well, the higher the rent, three *beghas* make about an acre of our measurement. This grinds them down so hard that they rarely attempt to make more than a mere living, which is nothing but a little rice. There are few of them that ever get animal food at all, so you may judge what sort of creatures they are for labor, compared with our negroes at the south. I do say, that this is a great deal more slavery than that of the slaves in North America. You may say they have no masters to order them to their work as you do slaves, but they are nothing like as well provided for or as happy. You can hire the best men here for five *pice* a day, women and boys at *two to three pice* —there are 43 *pice* in a rupee, and a rupee is worth about 45 cents of our money—so you see the *fine* laborer here gets less than five cents per day, or one dollar and a half a month, with which to clothe and feed themselves and pay rent to government.

Besides this, there are other circumstances against this being an agricultural country. There is hardly any timber fit for use. I have seen no tree, since I have been here, higher than thirty feet to the top branch. There are no horses fit for work, except the Arabian brought from Persia, and sold at high prices, from hundreds up to two thousand rupees, which is too much for any farm horse, and so we have nothing to depend upon for ploughing but very small oxen, much inferior to those in America. We *may* make about 200 pounds of cotton to the acre, and three acres to the hand, which will be about 600 pounds, or a bale and a half of our weight, to the hand, but I have not yet heard of more than 100 pounds to the acre, and that of very inferior stuff compared with Mississippi cotton. Still as this is much better than the native cultivation, I may do quite as well for myself as at home, for I am disposed to think the government will be liberal. I shall, nevertheless, return to America at the close of my engagement.

The native dress here is nothing but a strip of cloth tied round the middle, and a turban on the head of another strip, the rest of the body in both sexes is naked, exposed to the sun and weather. The women you may judge of, when I say they are more offensive than the Choctaw women. If any difference, the Choctaws have it."

The writer's route to India, was Paris, London, Lyons, Malta, Alexandria, down the Nile to Cairo, thence by the way of the Red Sea to Bombay, and Calcutta, a journey which, while it excited the wonder of a Mississippi cotton grower, served also to raise his disgust at many things which met his eye and his other senses, and caused him to declare himself more of an American than ever.

Whimsical Interruption.—When Dr. Beadon was Rector of Eltham, in Kent, the text he one day undertook to preach from was, "Who art thou?" After reading the text, he made (as was his custom) a pause, for the congregation to reflect upon the words; when a gentleman, in military dress, who at the instant was marching very sedately up the middle aisle of the church, supposing it a question addressed to him; to the surprise of all present, replied, "I am sir, an officer of the sixteenth regiment of foot, on a recruiting party here; and having brought my wife and family with me, I wish to be acquainted with the neighboring clergy and gentry." This so deranged the divine and astonished the congregation, that though they attempted to listen with decorum, the discourse was not preceeded in without considerable difficulty.

Hard to Understand.—"Well, my lad, that is rather small corn you are hoeing."

"Yes, sir," said the boy, while he continued his labor, "we planted small corn."

"But it looks rather yellow."

"Yes, sir, we planted the yellow kind," returned the boy, scratching away at the hard and stony soil.

"But I do not believe you will have more than half a crop," continued the traveller.

"No, sir, we planted upon shares," hallooed the boy as the stranger rode on.

Knoxville Register.

Who Dar.—The papers say that "Ten Thousand a Year" is the best novel of the season. With equal propriety we may say that the following is the best negro story of the season. Where it comes from, or how long it has been upon earth, is more than we shall undertake to tell, because we do not know.

Gumbo was a wicked negro, who had witnessed the ravages of cholera in 1832, with stoic indifference, but in 1834, seeing his best friends drop off by dozens in Negro Alley, Buffalo, began to have some fears of giving the last kick himself, in pretty much the style he was wont to "fro dat next brick bat" in a row. Gumbo then for the first time thought of praying, to use his own phrase, "to de Angel of de Lord," declaring that if he could only "be spared dis time," he would be ready next year to be taken up and "lib forebber in Abraham bussum." Some wags having access to an adjoining room, separated by a board partition, hearing him at his devotions, knocked.

"Who dar?"

"De Angel ob de Lord."

"What he want?"

"Want Gumbo!"

Blowing out his candle with a whew—"No such nigger here. Dat nigger been dead dis two, tree week—dat de truth—de fac'."

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

AN ACT to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, established throughout the United States a uniform system of bankruptcy, as follows: All persons whatsoever, residing in any State, District, or Territory of the United States, owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall by petition, setting forth, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a list of his or their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights, and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified by oath, or, if conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, by solemn affirmation, apply to the proper court, as hereinafter mentioned for the benefit of this act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of this act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of such court. All persons, being merchants, or using the trade of merchandise, all retailers of merchandize, and all bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers, owing debts to the amount of not less than two thousand dollars, shall be liable to become bankrupts within the true intent and meaning of this act, and may, upon the petition of one or more of their creditors to whom they owe debts amounting in the whole to not less than five hundred dollars, to the appropriate court, be so declared accordingly, in the following cases, to wit: whenever such person, being a merchant, or actually using the trade of merchandise, or being a retailer of merchandise, or being a banker, factor, broker, underwriter, or marine insurer, shall depart from the State, District, or Territory of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors; or shall conceal himself to avoid being arrested, or shall willingly or fraudulently procure himself to be arrested, or his goods and chattels, lands, or tenements, to be attached, distrained, sequestered or taken in execution; or shall remove his goods, chattels, and effects, or conceal them to prevent their being levied upon, or taken in execution, or by other process; or make any fraudulent conveyance, assignment, sale, gift, or other transfer of his lands, tenements, goods, or chattels, credits, or evidences of debt: *Provided, however,* That any person so declared a bankrupt at the instance of a creditor, may, at his election, by petition to such court within ten days after its decree, be entitled to a trial by jury before such court, to ascertain the fact of such bankruptcy; or if such person shall reside at a great distance from the place of holding such court, the said judge, in his discretion, may direct such trial by jury to be had in the county of such person's residence, in such manner and under such directions as the said court may prescribe and give; and all such decrees passed by such court, and not so re-examined, shall be deemed final and conclusive as to the subject-matter thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all future payments, securities, conveyances, or transfers of property, or agreements made or given by any bankrupt in contemplation of Bankruptcy, and for the purpose of giving any creditor, endorser, surety, or other person any preference or priority over the general creditors of such bankrupt; and all other payments, securities, conveyances, or transfers of property, or agreements made or given by such bankrupt in contemplation of bankruptcy, to any person or persons whatever, not being a bona fide creditor or purchaser for a valuable consideration, without notice, shall be deemed utterly void, and a fraud upon this act; and the assignee under the bankruptcy shall be entitled to claim, sue for, recover, and receive the same as part of the assets of the bankruptcy; and the person making such unlawful preferences and payments, shall receive no discharge under the provisions of this act: *Provided,* That all dealings and transactions by and with any bankrupt, bona fide made and entered into more than two months before the petition filed against him, or by him, shall not be invalidated or affected by this act: *Provided,* That the other party to any such dealings or transactions had no notice of a prior act of bankruptcy, or of the intention of the bankrupt to take the benefit of this act, and in case it shall be made to appear to the court, in the course of the proceedings in bankruptcy, that the bankrupt, his application being voluntary, has, subsequent to the first day of January last, or at any other time, in contemplation of the passage of a bankrupt law, by assignments or otherwise, given or secured any preference to one creditor over another, he shall not receive a discharge unless the same be assented to by a majority in interest of those of his creditors who have not been so preferred: *And, provided, also,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to annul, destroy, or impair any lawful rights of married women or minors, or any liens, mortgages, or other securities on property, real or personal, which may be valid by the laws of the States respectively, and which are not inconsistent with the provisions of the second and fifth sections of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the property and rights of property of every name and nature, and whether real, personal, or mixed, of every bankrupt, except as is hereinafter provided, who shall by a decree of the proper court be declared to be a bankrupt within this act, shall, by mere operation of law, ipso facto, from the time of such decree, be deemed to be divested out of such bankrupt, without any other act, assignment, or other conveyance whatsoever; and the same shall be vested, by force of the same decree, in such assignee as from time to time shall be appointed by the proper court for this purpose; which power of appointment and removal such Court may exercise at its discretion, toties quoties; and the assignee so appointed shall be vested with all the rights, titles, powers, and authorities to sell, manage, and dispose of the same, and to sue for and defend the same, subject to the orders and directions of such court, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if the same were vested in, or might be exercised by, such bankrupt before or at the time of his bankruptcy declared as aforesaid; and all suits in law or in equity, then pending, in which such bankrupt is a party, may be prosecuted and defended by such assignee to their final conclusion, in the same way, and with the same effect, as they might have been by such bankrupt; and no suit commenced by or against any assignee shall be abated by his death or removal from office, but the same may be prosecuted or defended by his successor in the same office; *Provided, however,* That there shall be excepted from the operation of the provisions of this section the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt, as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of three hundred dollars; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children; and the determination of the assignee in the matter shall, on exception taken, be subject to the final decision of said court.

Sec. 4. And be further enacted, That every bankrupt who shall bona fide surrender all his property and rights of property, with the exception before mentioned for the benefit of his creditors, and shall fully comply with and obey all the orders and directions which may from time to time be passed by the proper court, and shall otherwise conform to all the other requisitions of this act, shall (unless a majority in number and value of his creditors, who have proved their debts, shall file their written dissent thereto) be entitled to a full discharge from all his debts, to be decreed and allowed by the court which has declared him a bankrupt, and a certificate thereof granted to him by such court accordingly, upon his petition filed for such purpose; such discharge and certificate not, however, to be granted until after 90 days from the decree of bankruptcy, nor until after seventy days' notice in some public newspaper, designated by such court, to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear at a particular time and place, to show cause why such discharge and certificate shall not be granted; at which time and place any such creditors or other persons in interest, may appear and contest the right of the bankrupt thereto: *Provided,* That in all cases where the residence of the creditor is known, a service on him personally, or by letter addressed to him at his known usual place of residence, shall be prescribed by the court, as in their discretion shall seem proper, having regard to the distance which the creditor resides from such court. And if any such bankrupt shall be guilty of any fraud or wilful concealment of his property or rights of property, or shall have preferred any of his creditors contrary to the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully omit or refuse to comply with any orders or directions of such court, or to conform to any other requisites of this act, or shall, in the proceedings under this act, admit a false or fictitious debt against his estate, he shall not be entitled to any such discharge or certificate; nor shall any person, being a merchant, banker, factor, broker, underwriter, or marine insurer, be entitled to any such discharge or certificate, who shall become bankrupt, and who shall not have kept proper books of account, after the passing of this act; nor any person who, after the passing of this act, shall apply trust funds to his own use: *Provided,* That no discharge of any bankrupt under this act shall release or discharge any person who may be liable for the same debt as a partner, joint contractor, or, endorser, surety, or otherwise, for or with the bankrupt. And such bankrupt shall at all times be subject to examination, orally, or upon written interrogatories, in and before such court, or any commission appointed by the court therefor, on oath, or, if conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, upon his solemn affirmation, in all matters relating to such bankruptcy, and his acts and doings, and his property, and rights of property, which, in the judgment of such court, are necessary and proper for the purposes of justice; and if in any such examination he shall wilfully and corruptly answer, or swear or affirm falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punishable therefor in like manner as the crime of perjury is now punishable by the laws of the United States; and such discharge and certificate, when duly granted, shall, in all courts of justice, be deemed a full and complete discharge of all debts, contracts, and other engagements of such bankrupt, which are proveable under this act, and shall be and may be pleaded as a full and complete bar to all suits brought in any court of judicature whatever, and the same shall be conclusive evidence of itself in favor of such bankrupt, unless the same shall be impeached for some fraud or wilful concealment by him of his property, or rights of property, as aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of this act, on prior reasonable notice specifying in writing such fraud or concealment; and if, in any case of bankruptcy, a majority, in number and value, of the creditors, who shall have proved their debts at the time of hearing of the petition of the bankrupt for a discharge as herein before provided, shall at such hearing file their written dissent to the allowance of a discharge and certificate to such bankrupt, or if, upon such hearing, a discharge shall not be decreed to him, the bankrupt may demand a trial by jury upon a proper issue to be directed by the court, at such time and place and in such manner as the court may order; or he may appeal from that decision, at any time within ten days thereafter, to the circuit court next to be held for the same district, by simply entering in the district court, or with the clerk thereof, upon record, his prayer for an appeal. The appeal shall be tried at the first term of the circuit court after it be taken, unless, for sufficient reason, a continuance be granted; and it may be heard and determined by said court summarily, or by a jury, at the option of a bankrupt, and the creditors may appear and object against a decree of discharge and the allowance of the certificate, as herein before provided. And if, upon a full hearing of the parties, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court, or the jury shall find, that the bankrupt has made a full disclosure and surrender of all his estate, as by this act required, and has in all things conformed to the directions thereof, the court shall make a decree of discharge, and grant a certificate, as provided in this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all creditors coming in and proving their debts under such bankruptcy, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, the same being bona fide debts, shall be entitled to share in the bankrupt's property and effects, pro rata, without any priority or preference whatsoever, except only for debts due by such bankrupt to the U. States, and for all debts due by him to persons who, by the laws of the U. States, have a preference, in consequence of having paid moneys as his sureties, which shall be first paid out of the assets; and any person who shall have performed any labor as an operative in the service of any bankrupt shall be entitled to receive the full amount of the wages due to him for such labor, not exceeding twenty-five dollars: *Provided,* That such labor shall have been performed within six months next before the bankruptcy of his employer; and all creditors whose debts are not due and payable until a future day, all annuitants, holders of bottomry respondentia bonds, holders of policies of insurances, sureties, endorsers, bail, or other persons, having uncertain or contingent demands against such bankrupt, shall be permitted to come in and prove such debts or claims under this act, and shall have a right, when their debts and claims become absolute, to have the same allowed them; and such annuitants and holders of debts payable in future may have the present value thereof ascertained under the direction of such court, and allowed them accordingly, as debts in presenti; and no creditor or other person, coming in and proving his debt or other claim, shall be allowed to maintain any suit at law or in equity therefor, but shall be deemed thereby to have waived all right of action and suit against such bankrupt; and all proceedings already commenced, and all unsatisfied judgments already obtained thereon, shall be deemed to be surrendered thereby: and in all cases where there are mutual debts or mutual credits between the parties, the balance only shall be deemed the true debt or claim between them, and the residue shall be deemed adjusted by the set-off; all such proof of debts shall be made before the court decreeing the bankruptcy, or before some commissioner appointed by the court for that purpose, but such court shall have full power to set aside and disallow any debt, upon proof that such debt is founded in fraud, imposition, illegality, or mistake; and corporations to whom any debts are due may make proof thereof by their president, cashier, treasurer, or other officer, who may be specially appointed for that purpose; and in appointing commissioners to receive proof of debts, and perform other duties, under the provisions of this act, the said court shall appoint such persons as have their residence in the county in which the bankrupt lives.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the district court in every district shall have jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy arising under this act and any other act which may hereafter be passed on the subject of bankruptcy; the said jurisdiction to be exercised summarily, in the nature of summary proceedings in equity; and for this purpose the said district court shall be deemed always open. And the district judge may adjourn any point or question arising in any case in bankruptcy into the circuit court for the district in his discretion, to be there heard and determined; and for this purpose the circuit court of such district shall also be deemed always open. And the jurisdiction hereby conferred on the district court shall extend to all cases and controversies in bankruptcy arising between the bankrupt and any creditor or creditors who shall claim any debt or demand under the bankruptcy; to all cases and controversies between such creditor or creditors and the assignee of the estate, whether in office or removed; to all cases and controversies between such assignee and the bankrupt, and to all acts, matters, and things to be done under and in virtue of the bankruptcy, until the final distribution and settlement of the estate of the bankrupt, and the close of the proceedings in bankruptcy. And the said courts shall have full authority and jurisdiction to compel obedience to all orders and decrees passed by them in bankruptcy, by process of contempt and other remedial process, to the same extent the circuit courts may now do in any suit pending therein in equity. And it shall be the duty of the district court in each district, from time to time, to prescribe suitable rules and regulations and forms of proceedings in all matters of bankruptcy; which rules, regulations, and forms shall be subject to be altered, added to, revised, or annulled, by the circuit court of the same district, and other rules and regulations, and forms substituted therefor; and in all such rules, regulations, and forms, it shall be the duty of the said courts to make them as simple and brief as practicable, to the end to avoid all unnecessary expense, and to facilitate the use thereof by the public at large. And the said courts shall, from time to time, prescribe a tariff or table of fees and charges, to be taxed by the officers of the court or other persons for services under this act, or any other on the subject of bankruptcy, which fees shall be as low as practicable, with reference to the nature and character of such services.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all petitions by any bankrupt for the benefit of this act and all petitions by a creditor against any bankrupt under this act, and all proceedings in the case to the close thereof, shall be had in the district court within and for the district, in which the person supposed to be a bankrupt shall reside, or have his place of business at the time when such petition is filed, except where otherwise provided in this act. And upon every such petition, notice thereof shall be published in one or more public newspapers printed in such district, to be designated by such court, at least twenty days before the hearing thereof, and all persons interested may appear at the time and place where the hearing is thus to be had, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted; all evidence by witnesses to be used in all hearings before such court shall be under oath, or solemn affirmation when the party is conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, and may be oral or by deposition, taken before such court, or before any commissioner appointed by such court, or before any disinterested State judge of the State in which the deposition is taken; and all proof of debts or other claims, by creditors entitled to prove the same by this act, shall be under oath or solemn affirmation as aforesaid, before such court or commissioner appointed thereby, or before some disinterested State judge of the State where the creditors live, in such form as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations hereinbefore authorized to be made and established by the courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy. But all such proofs of debts and other claims shall be open to contestation in the proper court, having jurisdiction over the proceedings in the particular case in bankruptcy; and as well the assignee as the creditor shall have a right to a trial by jury, upon an issue to be directed by such court, to ascertain the validity and amount of such debts or other claims; and the result therein unless a new trial shall be granted, if in favor of the claims, shall be evidence of the validity and amount of such debts or other claims. And if any person or persons shall falsely and corruptly answer, swear, or affirm, in any hearing or on trial of any matter, or in any proceeding in such court in bankruptcy, or before any commissioner, he or they shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and punishable therefor in the manner and to the extent provided by law for other cases.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the circuit court within and for the district where the decree of bankruptcy is passed, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court of the same district of all suits at law and in equity which may and shall be brought by any assignee of the bankrupt against any person or persons claiming an adverse interest, or by such person against such assignee, touching any property or rights of property of said bankrupt transferable to, or vested in, such assignee; and no suit at law or in equity shall, in any case, be maintainable by or against such assignee or by or against any person claiming an adverse interest, touching the property and rights of property aforesaid, in any court whatsoever, unless the same shall be brought within two years after the declaration and decree of bankruptcy, or after the cause of suit shall first have accrued.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all sales, transfers, and other conveyances of the assignee, of the bankrupt's property and rights of property, shall be made at such times and in such manner as shall be ordered and appointed by the court in bankruptcy; and all assets received by the assignee in money shall, within sixty days afterwards, be paid into the court, subject to its order respecting its future safekeeping and disposition; and the court may require of such assignee a bond, with at least two sureties, in such sum as it may deem proper, conditioned for the due and faithful discharge of all his duties, and his compliance with the orders and directions of the court; which bond shall be taken in the name of the United States, and shall, if there be any breach thereof, be sued and sueable, under the order of such court, for the benefit of the creditors and other persons in interest.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That in order to ensure a speedy settlement and close of the proceedings in each case in bankruptcy, it shall be the duty of the court to order and direct a collection of the assets and a reduction of the same to money, and a distribution thereof, at as early periods as practicable consistently with a due regard to the interests of the creditors; and a dividend and distribution of such assets as shall be collected and reduced to money, or so much thereof as can be safely so disposed of, consistently with the rights and interests of third persons having adverse claims thereto, shall be made among the creditors who have proved their debts, as often as once in six months from the time of the decree declaring the bankruptcy; notice of such dividends and distribution to be given in some newspaper or newspapers in the district, designated by the court, ten days at least before the order therefor is passed; and the pendency of any suit at law or in equity, by or against such third persons, shall not postpone such divisions and distribution, except so far as the assets may be necessary to satisfy the same; and all the proceedings in bankruptcy in each case shall, if practicable, be finally adjusted, settled, and brought to a close, by the court, within two years after the decree declaring the bankruptcy. And where any creditor shall not have proved his debt until a dividend or distribution shall have been made and declared, he shall be entitled to be paid the same amount, pro rata, out of the remaining dividends or distributions thereafter made, as the other creditors have already received, before the latter shall be entitled to any portion thereof.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the assignee shall have full authority, by and under the order and direction of the proper court in bankruptcy, to redeem and discharge any mortgage or other pledge, or deposite, or lien upon any property, real or personal, whether payable in presenti or at a future day, and to tender a due performance of the conditions thereof. And such assignee shall also have authority, by and under the order and direction of the proper court in bankruptcy, to compound any debts or other claims or securities, due or belonging to the estate of the bankrupt; but no such order or direction shall be made until notice of the application is given in some public newspaper in the district, to be designated by the court, ten days at least before the hearing, so that all creditors and other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, at the hearing, why the order or direction should not be passed.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That if any person who shall have been discharged under this act shall afterward become bankrupt, he shall not again be entitled to a discharge under this act, unless his estate shall produce (after all charges) sufficient to pay every creditor seventy-five per cent. on the amount of the debt, which shall have been allowed to each creditor.

Sec. 13. And it further enacted, That the proceedings in all cases in bankruptcy shall be deemed matters of record; but the same shall not be required to be recorded at large, but shall be carefully filed, kept, and numbered in the office of the court, and a docket only, or short memorandum thereof, with the numbers, kept in a book by the clerk of the court, and the clerk of the court for affixing his name and the seal of the court to any form, or certifying a copy thereof, when required thereto, shall be entitled to receive, as compensation, the sum of twenty-five cents, and no more.—And no officer of the court, or commissioner, shall be allowed by the court more than one dollar for taking the proof of any debt or other claim of any creditor or other person against the estate of the bankrupt, but he may be allowed, in addition, his actual travel expenses for that purpose.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That where two or more persons, who are partners in trade, become insolvent, an order may be made in the manner provided in this act, either on the petition of such partners, or any one of them, or on the petition of any creditor of the partners; upon which order all the joint stock and property of the company, and also all the separate estate of each of the partners, shall be taken, excepting such parts thereof as are herein excepted; and all the creditors of the company, and the separate creditors of each partner, shall be allowed to prove their respective debts, and the assignees shall also keep separate accounts of the joint stock or property of the company, and of the separate estate of each member thereof; and after deducting out of the whole amount received by such assignees, the whole of the expenses and disbursements paid by them, the nett proceeds of the joint stock shall be appropriated to pay the creditors of the company, and the nett proceeds of the separate estate of each partner shall be appropriated to pay his separate creditors; and if there shall be any balance of the separate estate of any partner, after the payment of his separate debts, such balance shall be added to the joint stock, for the payment of the joint creditors; and if there shall be any balance of the joint stock, after payment of the joint debts, such balance shall be divided and appropriated to and among the separate estates of the several partners, according to their respective rights and interests therein and as it would have been if the partnership had been dissolved without any bankruptcy; and the sum so appropriated to the separate estate of each partner shall be applied to the payment of his separate debts; and the certificate of discharge shall be granted or refused to each partner, as the same would or ought to be if the proceedings had been against him alone under this act; and in all other respects the proceedings against partners shall be conducted in the like manner as if they had been commenced and prosecuted against one person alone.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That a copy of any decree of bankruptcy, and the appointment of assignees, as directed by the third section of this act, shall be recited in every deed of lands, belonging to the bankrupt, sold and conveyed by any assignees, under and by virtue of this act; and that such recital, together with a certified copy of such order, shall be full and complete evidence both of the bankruptcy and assignment therein recited, and supersede the necessity of any other proof of such bankruptcy and assignment to validate the said deed; and all deeds containing such recital, and supported by such proof, shall be as effectual to pass the title of the bankrupt of, in, and to the lands therein mentioned and described to the purchaser, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if made by such bankrupt himself, immediately before such order.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That all jurisdiction, power and authority conferred upon and vested in the district court of the United States by this act, in cases in Bankruptcy, are hereby conferred upon and vested in the circuit court of the U. States for the District of Columbia, and in and upon the supreme or superior courts of any of the Territories of the United States, in cases of bankruptcy, where the bankrupt resides in the said District of Columbia, or in either of the said Territories.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of February next.

JOHN WHITE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAM'L L. SOUTHARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved, August 19, 1841.
JOHN TYLER.

SKETCH OF A DEBATE,

Which took place in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, August 25.—the Post Office Appropriation bill being before the committee of the Whole.

Mr. Arnold took the floor, and addressed the committee during an hour, in a speech upon the general political condition of parties, upon the political topics which had been introduced in the debate, and in reply to the remarks of Mr. Cave Johnson and other members who had preceded him.

In the course of his remarks, the House got into some confusion by allusions supposed to be made by Mr. Arnold to the President of the United States, (with reference to the Veto,) and which were regarded by several members as disrespectful to that functionary.

Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Roosevelt called Mr. Arnold to order.

Mr. Roosevelt stating, as his ground of so doing, that the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Arnold) had spoken of the President "as the miserable wretch at the other end of the avenue."

The Chairman decided that the gentleman from Tennessee was out of order, by referring in disrespectful terms to the President of the United States.

Mr. Steenrod desired to call the consideration of the House to one fact. The gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Arnold,) during the whole of this session of Congress, had been the first to call to order——

Mr. Arnold. And I have been the first man to obey the rules of order.

Mr. Steenrod. And he has been the first to violate it.

After some conversation—

The Chairman persisting in his decision that the gentleman from Tennessee was out of order—

Mr. Arnold appealed from the decision.

And, Mr. A. said he would briefly state the grounds on which he had appealed. He did not intend to take back a word he had said; he had never been afraid of responsibility here or elsewhere. He despised that poor, miserable, truckling system of politics, which made a man afraid to speak the truth. He had said, in his remarks, that he did not know who the Administration party here was. Was that out of order? But for himself, he had said that he considered the Administration party here to be the late Locofoco party, and that the President belonged to *them.* Was that out of order? What then? He had said further, that if ever there was a man fit to make a modern Locofoco, it was the poor miserable wretch at the other end of the avenue. Was this out of order? If the cap fitted, and the friends of the President of the United States choose to put it on *his* head, was he (Mr. A.) to be called to order because they choose to make the application?

The Chairman said he had understood the gentleman to refer to the President. It was on that ground especially that the Chair had called the gentleman to order. It would be for the House to say whether they so understood the gentleman.

And the question being on the appeal—

Mr. Adams said, it appeared to him that the words upon which the decision had been made should be reduced to writing.

Some further proceedings followed, when—

Mr. Arnold, at the request, he said, of some friends around him, withdrew his appeal.

Mr. Ingersoll rose to renew the appeal from the decision of the Chair. Mr. I. contended that it was the right of the member, so long as he did not invoke the influence of the Executive, to speak of him in *any* terms that he might please; always remembering that he did so on his own personal and representative responsibility.

Mr. Arnold, whilst he thanked the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ingersoll) for the liberal views he expressed in relation to freedom of debate in this House, hoped the gentleman would not insist on his appeal.

Mr. Ingersoll said he would then, at the request of the gentleman, withdraw his appeal.

After a remark from Mr. Keim, which the Reporter could not hear,

Mr. Arnold resumed his remarks, and proceeded without further interruption until the expiration of the hour.

Mr. Stanly rose in reply. On the obvious and simple question whether the Government should pay its debt to the mail contractors, he said, there had sprung up a party debate of a violent character, much resembling one that took place at the last session. Since this was the case, and could not now be prevented, Mr. S. wished to say a few words in remark upon what had been said, during the debate, by some of his political friends who had once aided, during the late election, to bear aloft the victorious banner on which was inscribed, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

[A voice—"No; no Tyler too."]

Yes; I say "Tyler too." And the motto is hallowed—is consecrated in the memory of that glorious army which, on this sign, marched onward to victory.

After some observations in allusion to the speech of Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, Mr. Stanly went on to say that a venerable colleague of the gentleman, (Mr. Cave Johnson,) who, if rumor speaks the truth, is to be our next Postmaster General, if Amos Kendall does not come back, has shown us how much he knows of the subject of franking coon skins. In a most violent speech of his against Mr. Granger, (said Mr. S.) he has descended to the lowest degree of vile abuse—so low that none but himself, of either party, would stoop to use such language on this floor. The hyena alone, the meanest, the worst looking, the most hideous and revolting of all the animal creation, preys upon the dead. Yet scarce had the body of William Henry Harrison been borne to North Bend, and reached its last, its long repose—that repose from which it shall not awake till the trumpet shall summon it to that judgment for which, as I believe, its spirit is prepared, and from which it shall soar to mingle forever with the fellowship of the purified spirits on high—than the miserable, the shameful—I will abstain from using harsher epithets, however they may be merited—the miserable and shameful attempt was conceived to make material for party contest out of the appropriation to pay the expenses of his funeral! an attempt from which every human being with one feeling of humanity or honor in his bosom must have turned with loathing and abhorrence. God help the Administration! God help the country! God deliver us, if *this* is to be one of our heads of Department! Then we have had a gentleman from Illinois, who comes rushing fresh from the sawpits, and from the buffaloes of the prairies—just from among the Pottawatamies, (if any of them are left there)—and on the second day of his appearance on this floor he informs us that there is to be a dissolution of the Cabinet, and that the gentlemen who now honor and adorn the Departments of this Government by presiding over them are to "get their walking papers!" Sir, if he had ever known those men—if he had ever enjoyed but a single hour with them in private company, he would have been the last man to apply to gentlemen of their talents and standing, and refined and gentlemanly bearing, language of this description. The present Executive Cabinet is composed of the best, the highest-minded, and the ablest men since the days of Washington. Can the gentleman suppose that men like these entertain any great horror at the thought (to use the gentleman's polished phrase) of "getting their walking papers!"—that the calm of private life—where they are most honored, because there they are the most thoroughly known—has any horrors for them? No sir, no. It would be but a happy and welcome release from the cares of that official station which, from them, gains more of dignity than it confers. Such remarks do not come with a good grace from a gentleman who has hardly shaken the dust of travel from his clothes, and who, though he has scarce placed his foot upon this floor, undertakes to proclaim, in advance, that such men as now compose the Council of the President are to "get their walking papers." No, gentlemen—lay not that flattering unction to your souls. But if it were true—if this Cabinet were to be dissolved—what will *you* gain by it? Do you want to take John Tyler into your treacherous and malignant embraces? What have you to do with a dissolution of the Whig Cabinet? Do you want some fat Receiver's place to be secured? Or do you seek the appointment of some postmaster, who shall frank all sorts of papers and pamphlets on the subject of Abolition? Why you know perfectly well that there is not a man here who would take up John Tyler as his candidate, at the end of his present four years' term. You chuckle, and rejoice, and almost burst your sides with laughing at the fancied discord in the Whig ranks; but not one man of you has had the courage or the grace to say, here in your places, that you will support John Tyler as your Presidential candidate, as a reward for his veto on the bank bill. None of you will say this, though you can hang round the avenues of the palace, fawning upon the President, and volunteering advice till he is worn out by your importunities to break with his own friends and come into your keeping, and as soon as he does, and you have served yourselves of him, you are prepared to tomahawk him the very first opportunity. A most extraordinary spectacle it is which we witness from day to day. The gentleman does not know the counsels of his own party, nor does he understand what he is talking about, when he prophesies so confidently the dismissal of the present Cabinet. When the Cabinet and the President part, they will part on great principles—they will part like friends and like gentlemen. They are willing to part when such a case shall occur, they are entirely ready to go whenever the remotest wish shall be expressed. Retirement has blandishments for men like these, beyond the utmost stretch of the Illinois gentleman's mind or conception; ay, charms beyond the profits of the fattest receiver's office—beyond a grant of the richest prairie lands.

Sir, my friend from Tennessee, (Mr. Arnold)—for I will continue to call him so as long as I can, although I confess while I heard his language this morning I could scarce recognise him as politically my friend, yet he cannot make me ever forget his great and valuable political services to the cause—my friend says he is willing to surrender up the President to the Locofocos. Surrender him? how! and why? Has the President abandoned his Whig principles? Has he shown any disposition on his part to leave his connexion with the party which placed him in power? I have seen no evidence of it. Has he departed from his good Whig principles? I do not know in what particular. The gentleman said I had no power to read *him* out of the Whig church. Well, sir, I have not. Nor can the gentleman, "no Whig" as he is, read John Tyler out of that church.

[Mr. Arnold. He has read himself out.]

I have heard or seen no proof of such a thing. I believe he has done nothing to make that at all certain.

[Mr. Arnold. Then you must have faith to move mountains.]

The gentleman loves the memory of Gen. Harrison. Well, sir, if Harrison was, as the gentleman truly says, benevolent, kind-hearted, patriotic, brave, sincere, should we not remember that John Tyler shared his personal esteem? Are we quite to forget that?

[Mr. Arnold here interposed to explain, declaring that no man once entertained kinder feelings toward Mr. Tyler than he; that it filled his bosom with unutterable pain to change his opinion of him; but most certain he was that if his venerable and beloved friend, Wm. H. Harrison, (for he was long his personal and intimate friend,) had lived to witness what had recently taken place, his feelings would have undergone a like change with Mr. A.'s, and he would have done just the same.]

Ah! that comes from one who says he is "no Whig."

[Mr. Arnold. It comes from a friend of his country.]

[Mr. Gentry here reminded Mr. Stanly that Mr. Arnold had not said that he was "no Whig," but "no party man."]

Well, if he is no party man, then he cannot belong to the Whig party. That is good logic. How he can be a no party man, and yet of the Whig party, is an abstraction too refined for me. Does the gentleman remember who were delegates to the Harrisburg Convention? One of them is now before me, (Mr. Boardman, of Connecticut,) and I see some round me who received the Harrisburg nomination with joy, who are now fighting with all their strength against it; while others, who denounced it with abhorrence, are now become its chief advocates and defenders. Does the gentleman from Tennessee remember that John Tyler went to that Convention to vote for Henry Clay? Ought he not to be judged with some charity? Charity believeth all things, endureth all things, hopeth all things; and every Whig ought to exercise a little of it toward his own President. I am not ready to surrender the President to the Locofocos. No, sir; he could not live in that atmosphere; he could have no rest in that camp. He has no common principles with those men; they have neither part nor lot in his heart. His heart is Whig. I do not myself know how or wherein the President differs in principle from us. It is true that we wanted a bank; and ninety-nine out of a hundred of the friends of a bank would have preferred an old-fashioned United States Bank. This the President cannot agree to; but he is willing, so far as appears, to give us a bank, though it must not be a bank of discount. In his Veto message he certainly intimates that he can sign a bank for deposite and exchange; and why denounce him in advance, when he appears willing so far as he can do it without a sacrifice of principle, to sacrifice his personal prejudices to the public wish and the general prosperity? Yet he must be denounced in the most unmeasured terms. I have heard much more said against him than has now fallen from the gentleman from Tennessee, and heard it with many pangs of heart.

Mr. S. said he would not allude to the course or the language of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) whose course had always been erratic, though his talents commanded respect. That gentleman was no Whig. And he would say to the gentleman that the army he sought to rally, and at the head of which he seemed desirous to place himself, were altogether too puny to do the Whig party of this country any harm. The gentleman might as well shoot arrows at the sun as attempt by such assailants to impair the Whig strength.

And what had been the course of others? One had said that he would "rather die in the Whig ranks than live with the Locofocos." Yet that same gentleman who would so greatly prefer dying with the Whigs had made a speech here for the very purpose, as it would seem, of blowing up the flames of discord which should destroy, if possible, the party and all its hopes. Mr. S. said he never in his life had heard such an ungracious, unsparing from one who was ready to die for his friends. Dying, said Mr. S., is a terrible though we must all come to it.

"To die, and go we know not where;
To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot;
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod; and the delighted spirit
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice;
To be imprisoned in the viewless winds,
And blown with restless violence about
The pendant world;——"

Yet I would rather endure all that—indeed have fortitude to endure such things than live with the Locofocos; no— and be a Whig, and yet endeavor, by an never-sleeping, never-tiring effort, to sus and patriotic party to which I had be and persuaded all others to look, pect of my country's happiness. The says he has been denounced. B are attacked in some petty news name gets into Mrs. Royall's paper— a very good paper, and I am far from say any thing against it. (a laugh.) off at a tangent, as the gentleman has done shall all very soon be at loggerheads. I no denunciation of the gentleman, but when mind is in that excited, jealous, sensitive it seeks denunciation, it is never at a loss My friend from Indiana (Mr. Proffit) has done excellent service to the cause in his day; he has worked hard, (though it is not night with me, franking documents, I not aware of his presence; if we ever franked teen minutes together in his life, I do not he could frank most desperately for Tippecanoe when he fought, could fight for a time almost any man I ever saw; but he was in his zeal as my friend from Virginia Botts,) who writes a letter which some base means get hold of and a private letter—as evidence that the W party hold the same sentiments as the The charge is false as hell. I know from Virginia needs no defender; he is age his own cause. He is ardent and tempestuous sometimes, and I could wish little more of the Whig mildness and

[Mr. Arnold. "Yours, I suppose."]

Yes, ours; mine, and of the Whigs, laugh.) If the gentleman chooses to write letters, that's his own business.

Mr. Botts. By what right does the from North Carolina denounce my writing a letter, if the letter is, as he says, one?

I do not denounce the gentleman's letter; deny that it is an exponent of the views and of the Whig party.

[Mr. Botts here said something Reporter.]

I have not denounced his letter; nounce it, if he wants me to; and I Nor have I heard of one solitary Whig House or out of it, who did not spirit of the letter. The Whigs can pros vail only by going on in a united as one great band of brothers. They mise all minor differences of opinion will be the last man ever to "head" a Whig

[Mr. Botts again spoke.]

If the gentleman from Virginia will denounce the letter; and I repeat that I have not heard a single Whig did not disapprove its spirit and tone.

I have not much to say further. with surprise at gentlemen who have President in terms of contempt, and posed to enlist themselves, without sign to scatter disaffection, and sow the among the members of the Whig gret it from the bottom of my heart. suing so suicidal a course, let us rather and patriotic spirit, unite ourselves as brethren. I am ready to fight under ler, or any other Whig President, for Whig principles. I ask no favors of the dent. Whenever he departs from Whig I am ready to quarrel in that cause. And a calamity is, in the wrath of Heaven, our country, I am ready to draw the throw away the scabbard. As things are distinction. I will know none, between and "Tyler too." We are all of one party, we achieved at the last election most brilliant, most decided, most triump ry which the annals of this country achieved it by union. I desire, for it. And it is a vain hope our adversaries that, because they may succeed in here and another there from our ranks separate our party into fragments, or President from the friends who gave their utmost efforts, his elevation to office John Tyler separates from us, he falls. the same reliance on the aid of a superintending merciful Providence with which I great Whig contest, trusting that He was thrown around George Washington led our fathers through the flood and sert into a wealthy place, will not their children fighting for the same ready to fight under the old Whig here invite the gentleman from Indiana back again into our ranks. After he much with us in the common cause rendered such important service to ry in the great West, I invite him to me, with his stronger and his bolder arm banner to the breeze. There let it fly and united host; and let our enemies as they have once trembled and fled, upon that triumphant flag the well-known "TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO."

Mr. Botts rose to explain. He said he less excited in his life, for he was fully aware his friend from North Carolina (Mr. Stanly) let an opportunity slip of giving a gud he scored alike friend and foe. Nor ought complain when others scored him.

Mr. Stanly. Certainly not, when I deserve

Well, if the gentleman gets all the scoring he serves, I am afraid there will be but little

Mr. Stanly. There is not much of me [A laugh.]

I was, I confess, somewhat excited for a for I was greatly surprised—surprised at in which he spoke of a letter of mine. to defend that letter, or to denounce the tion it has received. The gentleman because he knew the circumstances under was written, from his presence at the gave occasion to the writing of it. And, greatly mistaken, by personal conversation

[Mr. Stanly dissented.]

Well, you have at least in your possession a letter which fully explains the circumstances.

[Mr. Stanly. And of which I have not read lines.]

You ought to have read it before it became denounce the previous letter to which you alluded. I will explain: not for the sake of personally—for I wish here to say that I take claim, the whole responsibility of having that letter. But I rise now in behalf of the which I am proud to be a member, that I claim, on their part, any sentiment in that which, probably, they do not entirely agree they do, and from timidity suppress the same expression of the sentiment, is not for me For myself I avow, I proclaim it on the that I look upon the conduct of the Presi basest, the vilest treachery. And when veto comes, as come it must, and come it shall see who will rise to defend it. One "heading" the President. Is there a Whig present who does not perfectly understand that phrase means? If he does not, let The intention was nothing so very criminal so "fraudulent," nothing so "heartless," been said to be. The intention expressed was to give the President an opportunity OWN BILL—a bill which came here as measure. That was my distinct proposition were we to "head" him? By presenting to very bill he had himself recommended cut him off from that connexion with the tion which I believed it to be his purpose to form. Was this any thing very criminal this a "heartless" procedure? I repeat that my proposition. By getting him to sign his own bill, to cut him off from the connection with the Opposition which I believed it was his purpose and his wish to form, and *which I believe is formed.* The President and his friends were to be cut off from the pretext for reporting a bank, by their being "headed" by Congress, in its presenting a bill which he had himself approved in the Cabinet. It must be remembered that at the time that letter was written, the present bill, now sent by us to the Senate, was not in the conception of any. My letter was written in the morning, before the Veto message came in. We were to cut him off, to head him, by presenting him the bill reported to the Senate by Mr. Ewing—a bill which had been ten weeks before Congress, *a bill which the President had pledged himself to fifty members of this House to sign.* We were then informed that the President could not sign his own bill. And why? "Because he had never read it"—up to the 13th of August! I deny it was Mr. Ewing's plan of a bank. You cannot fasten it on him as his. It was the President's plan. Why there is not a man or woman—no, not a boy of any intelligence in the country, who does not know that such a bill as that never was, or could have been seen, drawn to meet the views of the Cabinet. No: it was drawn to suit the President, who has changed as often as the sun has risen since the present Congress met. The last Exchange bank bill was not then in the contemplation of any man. It was framed from the "views shadowed forth" in the Veto message with the express hope that it might receive his signature, believing it, in good faith, to be a bank to which stock would be subscribed. But this is not the time to go into that subject. It was framed with the express intention to obviate any objection the President had put forth. Yet, mark me: IT WILL NOT BE SIGNED! And when it comes back here I shall have some things to say upon it. As to the letter, I claim the whole responsibility, and fully exonerate the Whig party from any share in it.

FROM FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

PILATKA, August 16, 1841.

The scouts sent out on the 11th inst. by the energetic Commander of the 2d Infantry, Lt. Col. B. Riley, have met with success. Halleck-Hadjo, the second Chief to the great Tustenuggee, was taken on the 12th inst., by Lieut. J. N. Anderson. Halleck-Hadjo says that his permanent camp is on an Island in Lake George, and that he will take the troops there provided they will promise to spare all who do not fire on them. He promises also to lead the troops afterwards to the camp of Halleck-Tustenuggee, who, he says, is encamped on the opposite side of the St. Johns.

We learn by express to-day that Lieut. Anderson, with his boats and prisoner, had again started from Fort King, in quest of the mystic island. Should this band be taken, we think that Halleck-Tustenuggee will come in," and this being the case, the "dogs of war" must of necessity howl low.

FLORIDA, August 21.

The prospect of bringing the Florida war to a close is still brightening. The army is constantly kept on the move, and the enemy may never more expect rest or security until they leave the territory.

Accounts from Tampa state that about 207 Indians are now in and ready to be shipped West—they are expected to go by the 27th inst. It is also stated that Tigertail has at last "given in," and that he has sent a message to the Commanding General that he will be at that post with all his band if he can get together, early next month. Among the band of Tigertail, there are several Indians of the Creek tribe, who are also expected to come in. The remaining disaffected Indians of Halleck-Tustenuggee's band, consisting of ten or a dozen warriors, are also on their way to Tampa.

There is not so much sickness among the troops as there was a few weeks since, and as I predicted, they have suffered no more from being actively engaged than they formerly did when in "Summer quarters."

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

COMPLIMENTARY to Messrs. Deberry and Washington, of the Fayetteville and Newbern Districts,—the *abuse* of the *North Carolinian*.

CONFIRMATION of the correctness of Whig principles,—the abuse of John Tyler, by the Loco Focos, for *vile deception*, and afterwards taking him up. See North Carolinian, of 28th ult.

HAY STREET.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 19, 1841.

To the Foreman and Grand Jury for Cumberland County.

Gentlemen: Having a sufficient acquaintance with many of you to satisfy me that, as Grand Jurors, when sworn and empannelled, you will diligently inquire into and true presentment make of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge, that you will not present any person for envy, hatred or malice,—neither leave any one unpresented for fear, favor, affection, reward, or the hope of reward, but that will present all things truly as they come to your knowledge.

And, gentlemen of the Jury, when you come to the case cited by our worthy citizen, (written on the 5th August, 1841, which appeared in the Observer of the 18th inst.,) it is hoped that you will *diligently inquire into*, and true presentment make, of *all* the matters and things relative thereto. And after a strict inquiry, you will doubtless find that the aged old man, whose head has seen seventy winters, is an old offender, who has escaped public notice for a long time; that he lives in one of our public streets with a white woman for a wife, contrary to the laws of the land; that he is accustomed to buy and sell to slaves, and other persons of his color, spirituous liquors by the small measure, and that on the Sabbath day, contrary to the laws of God and of the State. And the consequence is, that Negroes, free and bond, collect there on the Sabbath, drink liquor and get drunk.

The certain class of persons the gentleman alludes to as having mistaken their authority, and seem determined to do something they have never done before in domineering over and abusing a certain class of property which they do not possess, &c., are guilty of no greater offence than those persons do who mistake their authority so far as to be guilty of loading and unloading boats at the public landings of goods and produce on the holy Sabbath, under the pretence of doing the work of actual necessity.

The case mentioned by the gentleman did not occur in the Court House Square, but it did occur at the house of Lewy Davis, some two hundred yards from it, from whence the parties proceeded to the Court House Square.

It is the opinion of many good citizens that application should be made to the Legislature so to amend the law as to prevent slaves from drinking spiritous liquors, and it is hoped that all persons who are guilty of getting drunk on the Sabbath, selling spiritous liquors on the Sabbath, or loading or unloading boats on the Sabbath, shall in the Courts of Justice, and in public sentiment, meet with that just judgment and punishment they severally deserve.

GEORGE BEONE

[We deem it proper to remark, that it is against one of our most important rules to publish communications of a personal nature. We inadvertently suffered one to enter our columns a few weeks since, having a personal bearing, and, having done so, could not deny the right of reply. For the information of those concerned, we state, emphatically, that our columns are hereafter closed to all communications of the kind.]—Obs.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1841.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—The reader will find, on another page, the Bankrupt bill entire, as it has passed both branches of Congress, and received the approbation of the President.

THE LAND BILL, our readers will find by reference to our Congressional report, has at length passed the Senate. It had previously passed the House; but, having been amended in the Senate, it has yet to go back to the House for its action upon that amendment. Every Whig voted for it with the exception of Mr. Preston, who felt compelled to vote against it, in view of the opinion of his own State on the subject.

Monday of last week is described as being an exciting day in the House of Representatives. It was announced that Mr. Marshall of Kentucky would reply to an attack made upon Mr. Clay, by Mr. Wise.

The galleries and lobbies were crowded with ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Marshall's speech is said to have been a most magnificent display of all the higher powers of intellect; uniting strength of argument—brilliancy of wit—splendor of imagery—keenness of sarcasm—with a loftiness of sentiment, and a poetic beauty of expression, which captivated every hearer.

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.—The course pursued by some of the Virginia Whigs in Congress is beginning to give great dissatisfaction to their constituents. Whig meetings have been held in Mr. Mallory's District, at which very decided disapprobation was expressed at his course; and a meeting was held at the Court House in Amherst county, a few days ago, which nominated Joseph K. Irving, Esq. for Congress, in place of Mr. Gilmer, who now represents that District.

We are indebted to the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of the Senate, and to Messrs. Rayner, Washington, and Deberry, of the House, for public papers.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, August 23d, a communication was presented from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering a report from the General Land Office made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 1st inst., calling for the amount of lands surveyed and ready for sale, &c., since March, 1841.

Mr. Mangum, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill from the House making appropriation for the purchase of naval ordnance and naval stores, without amendment, and moved that it be made the order for Wednesday; which motion was agreed to.

The Land bill was soon after taken up, and considerable debate arose. Many amendments were offered, but none adopted except the following, offered by Mr. Berrien:

"That if at any time during the existence of this act there should be an imposition of duties on imports inconsistent with the provisions of the act of March 2, 1833, entitled "An act to modify the act of 14th February, 1832, and all the acts imposing duties on imports," and beyond the rate of duty fixed by that act, to wit: 20 per centum on the value of such imports, or any of them, then the distribution provided in this act shall be suspended, and shall be so continued until the cause of its suspension shall be removed, when, if not prevented by other provisions of this act, such distribution shall be renewed."

The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of 28 to 22, and, together with the amenements, ordered to be printed. The Senate then went into Executive Session.

On Tuesday, a message was received from the House of Representatives, stating that it had passed "An act to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States."

The bill had its first and second reading, when Mr. Tappan moved to postpone it indefinitely. This motion was rejected, yeas 21, nays 24.

On motion of Mr. Berrien, the bill was referred to a select committee of five. The committee consists of Messrs. Berrien, Evans, Archer, Morehead, and Huntington.

The Land bill then came up, and Mr. Calhoun rose and spoke for near two hours in opposition to it.

He was followed by Mr. Archer, who spoke in favor of it.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

On Wednesday, Mr. King moved to add two members to the select committee appointed yesterday by the Chair, to which the bank bill from the House had been referred. He said it was the usual practice in Parliamentary proceedings to place the friends of any measure in a majority, but, at the same time, to allow the minority to be duly represented. Never since he had had the honor of a seat in Congress, had he known the rule departed from, except in a single case, viz: the Committee for the District of Columbia, where the principle did not apply with as much force as in other cases.

The Chair stated that one member had been appointed who had voted against the bill that had passed the two Houses of Congress. When the present bill came in yesterday, and had been read, a motion was made to postpone it indefinitely, and 21 Senators had voted for it, thus evincing a decided hostility to the measure. None of those had been appointed; and in the selection the Chair had been guided by a rule in Jefferson's Manual, which laid down the principle that, in the appointment of committees for the consideration of any measures, those who take exceptions to particular parts of such measures may be appointed, but none who speak entirely against the bill, for those who would entirely destroy the bill would not amend it; and that no man was to be appointed as a member of any committee on any matter where he had declared himself against it; and that, when any member should be so appointed, he ought to ask to be excused. It was under that rule that the select committee had been appointed, and it was for the Senate to approve or disapprove.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Benton, Walker, and Smith of Ind., Mr. King withdrew his motion.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Land bill, and Mr. Archer finished the speech he had commenced the day before, in favor of the general principles of the bill.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Tappan, Walker, Wright, and Woodbury, at the close of which the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, the debate on the Land bill occupied nearly the whole of the day, at the close of which, the question was taken on its passage, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Preston, Sevier, Smith of Con., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—23.

So the bill was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

On Friday, the bill from the House, making appropriations to defray the funeral expenses of the late President, was read the first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

The bill making an appropriation for the Post Office Department, was read the first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

The joint resolution for the distribution of the copies of the 6th census was taken up, and the amendment of the House concurred in.

The bill relating to duties and drawbacks was then taken up, and discussed for some time; after which, its further consideration was postponed, and the Senate went into Executive session.

On Saturday, the Fortification bill came up, and a long debate occurred, but no definite action was had upon it.

The Revenue bill was also taken up, and several amendments were submitted. They, however, were not acted on, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday.

The House bill in addition to the act to carry into effect the treaty with Mexico was taken up, the amendment of the House concurred in, and the bill passed.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the Fiscal Bank bill, reported by Mr. Sergeant, occupied the whole of the day. The bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and sundry amendments adopted, after which it was reported to the House, and the amendments of the Committee concurred in. The bill was then read the third time and *passed* by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, L. W. Andrews, S. J. Andrews, Arnold, Aycrigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdseye, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Milton Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, William Butler, Calhoun, Wm. B. Campbell, Thomas J. Campbell, Caruthers, John C. Clark, S. N. Clarke, Cooper, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, Wm. C. Dawson, Deberry, J. Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. L. Foster, Gamble, Gates, Gentry, Goggin, Patrick G. Goode, Graham, Green, Greig, Habersham, Hall, Halsted, W. S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, James Irvin, James, W. C. Johnson, I. D. Jones, J. P. Kennedy, King, Lane, Lawrence, Linn, T. F. Marshall, S. Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Nisbet, Osborne, Owsley, Pearce, Pendleton, Pope, Powell, Ramsey, Benjamin Randall, Alexander Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Rencher, Ridgway, Rodney, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Shepperd, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Stanly, Stokely, Stratton, John T. Stuart, A. H. H. Stuart, Summers, Taliaferro, John B. Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Wallace, Warren, Washington, Edward D. White, Joseph L. White, Thomas W. Williams, Lewis Williams, C. H. Williams, J. L. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, Aug. Young, John Young—125.

NAYS—Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Beeson, Bidlack, Bowne, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, William O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, J. Campbell, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Cross, Daniel, R. D. Davis, John B. Dawson, Dean, Doan, Doig, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, John G. Floyd, Charles A. Floyd, Fornance, Thomas F. Foster, Gerry, Gilmer, William O. Goode, Gordon, Gustine, Harris, John Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubard, Hunter, Ingersoll, William W. Irwin, Jack, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Keim, A. Kennedy, Lewis, Littlefield, Abraham McClellan, Robt. McClellan, McKay, Mallory, Marchand, John T. Mason, Mathews, Medill, Miller, Newhard, Parmenter, Payne, Pickens, Plumer, Reding, Reynolds, Rhett, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Shields, Snyder, Steenrod, Sumter, Sweney, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, Jas. W. Williams, Wise, Wood—94.

An attempt was made to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill, but the House refused to reconsider.

Mr. Sergeant then moved to amend the title by inserting in lieu of the present title the words: "An act to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States."

The title was amended accordingly, and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Saunders, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom had been referred the joint resolution from the Senate providing for the distribution of the printed returns of the sixth Census, reported the same with an amendment, (in relation to the number of copies,) which was concurred in. The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill, having been ordered to a third reading at this time, was read a third time and passed.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department.

The subject was discussed in Committee for the remainder of the day, but no action had upon it.

On Wednesday, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department. A very long debate took place, embracing almost every other topic of present interest except the subject actually before the Committee, upon which no definite action was had. [We give, on another page, a part of the debate which took place on this occasion.]

On Thursday, the debate on the bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department was continued for some time in Committee; after which, the bill was reported to the House, read the third time, and *passed*, 127 to 48, in the following form, to-wit:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of four hundred and ninety-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Post Office Department to meet its engagements and pay its debts, to be accounted for in the manner prescribed in the second section of the "act to change the reorganization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof," passed July 2, 1836: *Provided*, That the money hereby appropriated shall be accounted for by the Post Office Department hereafter, when the condition of its funds shall permit; and be refunded into the Treasury, or deducted from any sums which the Post Office Department may hereafter have paid into the Treasury.

The bill making appropriations for the funeral expenses of the late President of the U. States, (Gen'l Harrison,) was then taken up and *passed*, 128 to 23.

And likewise the bill in relation to placing the Statue of Washington in the Rotunda of the Capitol; after the passage of which, the House adjourned.

On Friday, not much business was done. The bill making further provision for the suppression of Indian hostilities; the bill making appropriations to purchase sites for public defences; and many other bills, were severally before the House.

The bill making appropriations for outfits and salaries of diplomatic agents, was taken up, and, after a long debate, read the third time, and *passed*.

The Land bill was taken up, and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and the amendments ordered to be printed.

On Saturday, the amendments made by the Senate, to the joint resolution to distribute the returns of the census, were concurred in.

The bill from the Senate, relating to the award of the Mexican Convention, was taken up, amended and passed; after which, the House adjourned.

TENNESSEE.—Complete returns from Tennessee show a majority of 3,344 for Jones, the Whig candidate for Governor. The vote stands, Jones 52,379, Polk 49,035.

In the Legislature, the Whigs have 12 in the Senate, and 39 in the House;—the Opposition 13 in the Senate, and 36 in the House; making a majority of two on joint ballot.

Mr. Proffitt of Indiana has deserted the Whig party. He has been alienated from them for some time past, and, in a speech a few days since, was understood to take a formal leave.

UNITED STATES LOAN.—The National Intelligencer says that the Secretary of the Treasury has obtained the loan of one million of dollars at 5½ per cent. per annum.

GOLD MINE.—We understand, (says the Charlotte Journal,) that on last Friday, some persons engaged in hunting Gold, discovered a vein on the lands of Thos. Flow, on Clear Creek, about fourteen miles East of this place, which is very rich. The vein is about one foot wide. Some of the ore taken out was worth between two and three thousand dollars per bushel!

U. S. SILVER.—The U. S. Gazette says, that the first deposite of Silver, *from a mine of the United States*, was made at the Mint a few days since. It was from Davidson County in this State. "The ore," says the Gazette, "is an argentiferous carbonate of lead, and it is believed that the veins will prove very productive. The essay made at the Mint showed that 1000 parts of the bullion contained 973 of silver, and 8 of gold. The value of the deposite is $390."

BANK ROBBERY.—The Danville Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, was entered a few nights since by means of false keys, and robbed of $92,135. Of this amount, $72,136 were mutilated notes, issued by the branch, stamped on the face "*Cancelled*," which, it is hoped, may aid in the detection of the robbers.

Five Thousand Dollars reward is offered for the detection of the robber or robbers, and the recovery of the money, or in proportion to the amount recovered.

The Hon. Gideon Lee, formerly a Representative in Congress from New York, died on the 21st ult.

☞ *To Correspondents.*—"Public Good" is informed, that although we concur in some of his suggestions, it is against our rules to publish anonymous communications, especially where reflections are made.

We have *bored* our brain considerably to find out who "A Guest" is; and fear we should *bore* our readers by inserting his communication.

SUPREME COURT.

This tribunal adjourned *sine die*, on Saturday last, having been in session since the second Monday of June. We bring up our report of the Opinions delivered by the Court:

Per RUFFIN, C. J. in Wells *v.* Mitchell, from Rockingham; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Adams *v.* Alexander, from Guilford, directing a new trial. Also, in White & Pettijohn *v.* White *et al.* in Equity, from Washington; affirming the decree below. Also, in Parker *v.* Gilliam & Rogerson, from Hertford; reversing the judgment below. Also, in *doe ex dem.* Saunders *v.* McLin, from Craven; affirming the judgment below. Also, in McBoyle *v.* Reeder, from Bertie; affirming the judgment below.

Per DANIEL, J. in Cole *v.* Cole, from Richmond; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Ragland *v.* Huntington, from Cumberland; granting a new trial. Also, in Whitfield *v.* Johnston, from Martin; setting aside the non-suit, and rendering judgment for the Plaintiff, pursuant to the verdict. Also, in Threadgill *et al v.* Ingram, from Anson, judgment below reversed, and judgment here for Plaintiffs. Also, in *doe ex dem.* Flynn *v.* Williams, from Beaufort; affirming the judgment below.

Per GASTON, J. in Williams *v.* Buchanan, from Chatham; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Newlin *v.* Freeman, from Orange; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Hafner *v.* Irwin *et al.* from Mecklenburg; directing a new trial. Also, in Cole and wife *v.* Robinson, from Richmond; reversing the judgment below. Also, in Braddy *v.* Shirely, from Edgecombe; reversing the judgment below. Also, in Bethea *v.* McLennan, from Cumberland; affirming the judgment below.—*Raleigh Register.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

H. M. Breckenridge, of Pennsylvania, to be a Commissioner under the act of Congress to carry into effect the Convention with the Mexican Republic of the 11th April, 1839.

John W. Vance, Register of the Land Office at Danville, Illinois.

The Postmaster General, who seems to have been selected as the target for arrows shot from the longest bows of the Opposition organs, has reason to be abundantly gratified with the vote in the House of Representatives upon the bill making an appropriation to relieve that Department from the disgraceful condition in which it was left by the late Administration. One hundred and twenty-seven votes to forty-eight is a majority sufficient to console him for volumes of vulgar abuse.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Abstractionists.—The papers all over the country are making themselves either miserable or happy on account of the Abstractionists, who are reported to have taken up their quarters near the White House. Some look at the subject in a very grave light, and apprehend the certain ruin of the country, from the Government falling into the hands of dreamers and abstract impracticables. Others laugh at the absurdity involved in the supposition, that the energies of this great people—the limbs of this mighty giant, can be fettered and repressed by the cobweb nonentities of political visionaries. To us the Abstractionists are amusing characters. We like to contemplate the air of confidence with which they vaunt their absurdities—the enthusiasm with which they will undertake to forge a thunderbolt to crush a gnat—and the self-complacency with which they survey themselves after their glorious feats. It is pleasant to see them cheat themselves into bliss, and persuade themselves, that but for them, day would be converted into night, and universal darkness would brood over the fair face of creation. This is an enviable disposition—which, according to Hume, is equal to $10,000 per annum.

Richmond Whig.

Locofocoism run mad.—We mentioned the other day the notice given by the Tory organ at Albany of a grand Procession to commemorate the prostration of the Whig party, which they flattered themselves would be the consequence of the late Veto upon the Bank bill. On this occasion every thing like reflection, which should have taught them the absurdity of such a supposition, or discretion, which should have warned them against making themselves ridiculous by premature exultation at it, seem to have deserted them. The Albany Argus, the old-established Van Buren organ, gives a *flaming* account of the torch-light procession. From that veteran advocate of Tory principles we learn that the procession was closed by the adoption, by acclamation, of a resolution that the members of the Cabinet "are unworthy of the public confidence, and ought at once to abdicate their places, that they may be filled by persons more worthy of public confidence."

Coming from a source so entitled to respect, echoed as the sentiment is by the organs of the Locofoco Repealers elsewhere, surely the members of the Cabinet must be most obdurate and uncomplying if they do not at once abdicate their places to make way for the honest gentlemen who have the modesty to invite them to retire!

National Intelligencer.

A correspondent of the New York American writes:

"I do not know whether you have heard that on the evening of the *Veto*, a very large number of the Opposition members of both Houses formally visited the President in a body, in token of their approbation of that measure. Their reception, however, though courteous, was cold, freezingly cold; and to some compliments cautiously hazarded about his Roman firmness, &c., he is said to have turned a deaf ear, and given very brief audience.

Some Whig Senator came in unexpectedly upon these visitants, and to him President Tyler is reported to have expressed his dissatisfaction with such a visit, under such circumstances, from his opponents—and to have given assurance that, however differing on one measure from his friends, he was thoroughly in heart and purpose a Whig."

This is a good sign, and we take pleasure in recording it. That which has tended to destroy the confidence of the Whigs in Mr. Tyler even more than the veto, was the report that he was in close and intimate communion with the Locos,—that whilst the whole Whig Party, including even the Cabinet, were profoundly ignorant of his intentions, he was closeted with Mr. Extra Billy Smith and such cattle. People naturally concluded, if such were the fact, that he had ceased to be a Whig.—*Richmond Whig.*

A Martyr Pilot.—The New York Commercial thus confirms its story of the noble conduct of the pilot of the Erie; "But the crowning incident of the occasion was the martyrdom of the pilot. On the fire breaking out he put the vessel's head to the shore, distant about 4 miles, and actually burned up at the wheel; yes he never took his hands from that only hope for the safety of the passengers until they were consumed—such heroic self-sacrifice deserves an enduring record."

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 24th ultimo, of Paralysis, JOSEPH GALES, Sen., Esq., in the 81st year of his age, the original Founder and Proprietor of the Raleigh Register, and Father of its present Editor. The deceased was a native of Eckington, in England, and emigrated to this Country with his family in the year 1795. He remained in Philadelphia until 1799, and then removed to Raleigh, of which he has been a resident ever since, with the exception of a few years that he spent with his elder children in Washington City.

At Pittsborough, Chatham county, on the 8th instant, Col. EDWARD JONES, at the advanced age of 84. Col. Jones was a native of Lisburn, Ireland, and was bred a merchant. Upon leaving the counting-house he came over to this country and settled at Philadelphia, where he pursued the mercantile business awhile. About the year 1786 he removed to Wilmington. Here he also embarked in the business of a merchant, but his operations resulting unfortunately, he was induced to turn his attention to the study of the law. He was, shortly after his admission to the bar, elected a member of the Legislature from the town of Wilmington, and at the expiration of two years, was elected Attorney General of the State, succeeding in that office to Alfred Moore. Col. Jones was the benevolent patron of the late Johnston Blakeley, whom he adopted into his family, entered him at the University of the State at his own expense, supported him there so long as his own scanty resources allowed of it, and then procured for him a Midshipman's warrant in the Navy of the United States.

In Lenoir county, ISAAC CROOM, Esq., in the 48th year of his age.

In Anson county, on the 6th ult., JOHN HENDERSON GRACE, son of Mr. James H. Grace, in the third year of his age.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

August 18.—Brig Æolus from New York; Schrs. Charles E. Thorn from do., Topic from do., Lodemia & Eliza from Philadelphia. 20.—Brig Elizabeth from New York.

DEPARTURE.

August 21.—Schr. Charles E. Thorn for New York.

☞ A Camp Meeting will be held at Beaver Creek Camp Ground, commencing 23d Sept. 1841, to which all are invited without discrimination. It being held within the circuit of the Rev. Joseph P. Kirton, it is expected that the presiding Elder Derrick, accompanied with many other official brethren and Preachers, will be in attendance.

FOR RENT.

THE Store lately occupied by Curtis & Myrover, adjoining the Lafayette Hotel. Possession given immediately.

Apply to THOS. J. CURTIS.

August 31, 1841. 65-4*w*.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now opening their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

To which they invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1841. 65-6*w*.

Temperance Call.—The friends of the Temperance Cause are requested to meet at the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., at early candle light.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1841. 65 1*w*.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—SEPT. 1.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	35 a 37½	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	26 a 27	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	70 a 75
Coffee,	10 a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 6¾
Cotton,	7 a 9	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Corn,	50 a 55	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	63 a 75
Flour,	$5½ a [illegible]	Sack,	$1 90 a $2¼
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$13 a 13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 10
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7 a 8	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 6 ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—August 25.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00, River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 68 a 70; Salt, coarse, 27 a 35, Rice 3 50 a 3 75.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine brought on yesterday 2 12, and Tar 1 27. Both are inclined upwards.

Lumber.—The only transaction which has come to our knowledge was a sale of 500,000 ft. flooring boards at 8 dollars, cash.

Corn.—A cargo was disposed of at 60 cts., considerably below the market however.

Rice.—Sales in small parcels at 3½.

Sales of river shingles at 1½ to 2 dollars per M.

CHERAW MARKET—August 24.

Bacon 7 a 10; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10; Corn 50; Flour 5 00 a 5 20; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Charleston, 9 to 11½. Corn 80 to 82 cents. Flour 5½ to 7½.

Upland Cotton at New York, 8½ to 11. Flour 5 94 to 6 25.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS, at his old Stand, corner of Person and Dick streets. He begs leave to tender his thanks for past favors, and hopes that his customers will continue to give him encouragement. He pledges himself that no effort will be spared on his part to give general satisfaction.

M. N. LEARY.

September 1, 1841. 65-3w

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done at short notice.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of M. N. Leary & Co. will please call and settle their accounts without delay, as it is indispensably necessary that the business should be closed.

NOTICE.

AT the August Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Sampson, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator to the Estate of Janet Ward, deceased. He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

THOS. WARD, Adm'r.

August 17, 1841. 65-6w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his TRACT OF LAND in the County of Robeson, containing 750 acres, more or less. The Land is well timbered with Oak and Pine, and will produce as well, or perhaps better, than any in that section. It lies 1½ miles South West from the town of Fayetteville, on the Camden Stage Road. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine the premises, as a good bargain can be had for cash, or part on credit with good security. Any further information can be had by applying to Allen McCormac, within four miles of the place, or by addressing me in Rockingham, Richmond county.

NEILL McCORMAC.

Rockingham, August 26, 1841. 65-2w

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MERWIN & TURNER

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have just received 425 CASES of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.,

Being the first shipment of their FALL STOCK, and as they will continue to receive others weekly, their Stock will be found, if possible, more complete than heretofore; and as the above goods were selected by one of the Firm, who, from his long experience and thorough knowledge of the business, is perfectly competent, and has taken great pains in selecting such articles as will suit this and the surrounding markets, we can therefore assure our friends and the public generally, that we can now offer them inducements rarely to be met with; and we would respectfully invite COUNTRY MERCHANTS, FARMERS, CONTRACTORS, and others, to give us a call, and examine our Stock, and learn our prices before purchasing, as we feel assured that we are fully prepared to suit them, both as regards the article and price.

We would also invite all those who cannot make it convenient to come to Norfolk, to forward us their measure, and we pledge ourselves to furnish any article as good and as cheap as if they were present.

The following will be found among those already received, viz:

5000 pair Men's best thick Brogans.
3000 do. do. 2d quality, do. do.
2000 do. do. and Women's common do.
2500 do. do. lined and bound Kip do., best quality.
1000 do. do. do. do. 2d quality.
2000 do. Boy's coarse Brogans, 1st do.
1000 do. do. do. do. 2d do.
1500 do. Men's do. Boots, 1st do.
700 do. do. do. do. 2d do.
1500 do. do. Kip and Seal do. 1st & 2d do.
200 do. do. Calf Boots, very good.
200 do. do. do. do., Water Proof.
900 do. Ladies' fine seal walking Shoes.
1500 do. do. peg'd leather and seal do.
500 do. do. peg'd leather, 2d quality do.
600 do. do. fine seal Buskins.
300 do. do. do. do. Ties and Slippers.
2500 do. leather Boots, for servants.
800 do. do. do. 2d quality do.
1500 do. fine thick sole morocco Ties and Slippers.
1200 do. do. thin do. do. do. do.
500 do. do. do. do. Spring Heel Ties & Slippers.

Together with a complete assortment of Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Unions, Navy Ties, Pumps and Slippers.

Ladies' morocco, seal and leather Shoes.

Misses' and Children's Shoes, of every kind and quality, too numerous to mention here.

Also, a full supply of LEATHER, of all kinds, viz: Calf Skins, Kip Skins, Buff and Grain Leather, Split Leather, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Morocco Lining and Binding Skins, of all kinds.

Findings of all kinds, viz: Boot Trees, Crimping Boards, Lasts, Awls, Bristles, Thread, Varnish, Blacking, Brushes, &c. &c.

Also, a complete assortment of Kit, comprising every article used in our line, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, by

MERWIN & TURNER,
At the Cheap Store, No. 18, E. side Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

August 25, 1841. 65-1m.

NEW STORE, and NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the Store on Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, formerly occupied by James Baker as a Hardware Store, where he is now receiving and has on hand a general

STOCK OF GOODS

In the Grocery line, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

15 HHDS. PORTO RICO MOLASSES,
3 ditto St. Croix SUGAR,
5 ditto Porto Rico ditto,
8 ditto New Orleans ditto,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging, from 40 to 45 in.,
55 coils Hemp, Jute and Tow Bale Rope,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted sizes,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails, made of Swedes Iron,
50 ditto White Lead in Oil, (No. 1 and 2.)
175 lbs. *Spanish* Indigo,
10 cases Boys' and Men's Brogans,
9 ditto cheap Hats,
10 dozen painted Water Buckets,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil, of best quality,
5 ditto Copperas, green, at 3 cents per lb.

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Epsom Salts, Saleratus, Alum, with a full assortment cheap quality Table and Pocket Cutlery, Squares, Hand Saws, &c. &c.

Also, a small supply of [illegible] Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, and [illegible] *and Aerated.*

All of which [illegible] Country Produce. [illegible] their interest to call and examine his Stock before purchasing, as his terms being entirely for Cash or Produce, the prices of Goods will be found suitably low.

[illegible]

August 10, 1841. 62tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, [illegible]-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

[illegible] a large stock of HATS, among which are [illegible] in Hats of the first quality, black and white [illegible] Hats first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 11, 1840. 6 f

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13*tf*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks Land Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 35-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Physiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES!!!

4 prizes of $25,000, amounting to

$100,000!

FOR 25th SEPTEMBER, and

$50,000!!! $30,000!! $25,000!

FOR 23d OCTOBER.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

Splendid UNION LOTTERY,

Class 8, for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, September 25.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of $25,000
1 do of 25,000
1 do of 25,000
1 do of 25,000

4 prizes of $25,000, MAKING **$100,000**

1 prize	of	10,000	4 prizes	of	2,000
1 do	of	8,000	50 do	of	1,000
1 do	of	6,000	50 do	of	500
1 do	of	5,153	50 do	of	250
2 prizes	of	4,000	100 do	of	200, &c.

14 drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75, Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages of		26 Whole Tickets		$200 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do	100 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do	50 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighth	do	25 00

$50,000!!! $30,000!! $25,000!

On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, the

GRAND UNION LOTTERY,

Class 9, for 1841, will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital Prize of $50,000
1 Splendid Prize of - 30,000
1 do do - 25,000
1 do do - 10,000

1 prize	of	$8,000	10 prizes	of	$1,500
1 do	of	7,000	10 do	of	1,250
1 do	of	6,000	50 do	of	1,000
1 do	of	5,000	50 do	of	500
1 do	of	4,000	50 do	of	400
1 do	of	2,500	100 do	of	300
1 do	of	2,311	100 do	of	250
4 prizes	of	2,000	170 do	of	200
5 do	of	1,750	&c.	&c.	&c.

16 drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		26 Whole Tickets		$260 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do	130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighth	do	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Schemes will receive the most prompt attention; and the Drawing of each Lottery will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

July 29. 62-pd

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

COMMITTED,

TO the Jail of Robeson County, on the 30th July last, a runaway slave, who says his name is Charles, and that he belongs to Archibald Wolf, living near Santee, S. C. Charles is a mulatto, about 18 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, *Jailor.*

Lumberton, August 10, 1841. 62-tf.

FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND SULKEY AND HARNESS. The Sulkey has a top, boot, and some peculiarities which may recommend it on examination. The service for which they were purchased having been performed, they are offered for sale. Terms of sale will be accommodated to the hardness of the times. For information apply at this Office.

July 24, 1841. 60 6w.

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, it it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

CINCINNATI CIRCUS, and Western Gymnastic Arena Company.

Under the immediate direction of the Proprietors, Messrs. ROGERS, SHAY, MATEER & JACKSON.

THE Managers of this establishment, in offering their unsurpassable list of Performances for the Public patronage, assure those ladies and gentlemen who may honor them with their presence, that the strictest scrutiny is paid to the nature and character of the scenes selected for their amusement, and on no occasion whatever will ribaldry be used by the Clowns or Singers, nor shall any immodest act be exhibited by any member of the Company, that can offend the most delicate or sensitive ear; but every thing shall be morally entertaining, that heads of Families may introduce their wives and children to witness those manly and agile feats by the various performers, and the magnanimity and docility of the horse.

The SCENES IN THE CIRCLE will combine Horsemanship, Vaulting, Tumbling, Air Diving, Pyramidical Devices or Animated Architecture, Juggling, Dancing, Singing, Posturing, Antipodean Exercises, Grand Cavalry Manoeuvres, Balancing, Banjo Playing, &c. &c., in all their various branches, and with all the effect a splendid Wardrobe, appropriate Music, Properties, etc. can give.

The HORSES, for beauty and docility, are not surpassed by any in America.

The ARENA will be fitted up with every convenience and comfort; in the boxes, seats will be securely erected. A GOOD BAND OF MUSIC, during the Performance, will execute a variety of pieces of Musical Composition, selected from the greatest Composers of Europe and America.

From the variety of pleasing Performances offered, and the high recommendatory praise received by the Press generally, they hope to merit a share of patronage so liberally bestowed in all the Cities and Towns North and West, in which they have exhibited.

Will be exhibited in Fayetteville on Thursday the 9th September, for THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

Doors open at 7 o'clock each night. For the convenience of those who cannot visit the Circus in the evening, Performance will be exhibited in the afternoon on Saturday at 2 P. M.; also at 7 in the evening.

Admittance 50 cents. Children and Servants half price. No smoking allowed in the Circus. ☞ For particulars, see bills of Performances.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1878 pieces Calico, 150 pieces printed Lawns, Ginghams, Plain Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers, Linen Drilling, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 3-4 to 6-4, Brown and bleached Domestics, Bombazines, Black and colored Silks, Rowan Cassimere, Blue, black, and colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Carpets, Ingrain and Cotton,

With many other articles; all of which were purchased by the Package at the late Auction Sales, and will be offered very cheap for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—Also, on hand,—

ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS, at about one-half the former price.

June 30, 1841. 56tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' X Roads, Williamson county, Ten., July 4, 1840. 7tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 1, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Night and Morning; Life of Paul Jones; Family Secrets, by Mrs. Ellis; Settlers at Home, by Miss Martineau; Memoir of the very Rev. Theobald Mathew; Fessenden's Complete Farmer; Mechanic's Own Book; Stewart's capture of Murrell; and a variety of School Books. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 22.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841. 51-tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Institution commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February. The Faculty consists of

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.
JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Adjunct Prof. of do.
JAMES C. CROSS, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence.
ELISHA BARTLETT, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.
W. H. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
ROBERT PETER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The cost of a full Course of Lectures, is $105, payable in advance, in notes of good and solvent Banks of the States whence the pupils come. The Matriculation and Library ticket is $5, and the Dissecting ticket $10. Graduation Fee, $20. Boarding and Lodging, (fuel and lights included,) from $2 50 to $3 per week. By Order,

THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D.,
Dean of Faculty.

Lexington, Ky., June 1, 1841. 58-10w.

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms, that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

BOOK BINDERY,

AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered, with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings, &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-*tf.*

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, offers for Sale the following

GROCERIES:

1,500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
70 Hhds. MOLASSES,
75 Bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. Laguira do.
25 Hhds. Muscovado and N. Orleans SUGARS,
15 Bbls. COPPERAS,
10 Bags PEPPER and PIMENTO,
15 Barrels and half barrels Butter CRACKERS,
10 Crates CROCKERY,

Tumblers, Loaf Sugar, Blacking, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Sacking, Salts, Alum, Demijohns, Indigo, Tea, Segars, Claret Wine, London Porter, &c. &c.

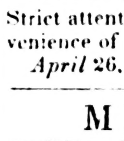
The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, (at wholesale only,) for Cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 1, 1841. 52tf.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,



IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests. E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47tf

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned, having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Caines, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

PETERS' PILLS

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-one has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A little Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience, being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49 1Y

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Siphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and Worm *Medicine* has proved successful these many years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroys the constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion. In relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. this medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the early *stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, being applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of acidity of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by excess. In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the evening or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, General Agent, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT an application will be made to the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, after the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the re-issue of a certificate for Thirteen Shares of the Stock of the said Bank in my name, the original being lost.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Fayetteville, July 25, 1841. 60-3m.

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

April 6, 1841.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor of the [illegible] and irregular state of the Bowels. These diseases neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated such complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE,

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the S. Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for bilious attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effectual medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.